IN THE SENATE.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the joint resolution to abrogate and annul the convention of the 6th August, 1827, reported the same with an amendment. The resolution, as amended, is as follows:

A Joint Resolution to annul and abrogate the convention of the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, between the United States of America and Great Bri-tain, relative to the country westward of the Stony or Rocky

ountains.

solved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in virtue of the second article of the convention of the sixth of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, between the United States of America and Great Britain, relative to the country westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, the United States of America do now think fit to annul and abrogate that convention, and the said convention is hereby accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated: Provided, That this resolution shall take effect after the expiration of the term of twelve months from the day on which due notice shall have been given to Great Britain of the passage of this resolution. And the President of the United States is hereby authorized and required to give such notice, and also, at the expiration of said convention, to issue his proclamation setting forth that fact.

Mr. ALLEN observed that at some early day in the beginning of next week he would move that the Senate take up

ing of next week he would move that the Senate take up his resolution, with'a view to assign some particular day for its consideration. The reason why he did not now make a motion for the purpose of fixing a day was, that he was given to understand by an honorable Senator that he was desirous, when this motion should be made, of raising a preliminary question, which it would probably be best to dispose of pre-vious to the final action of the Senate upon the resolution he had reported, so as to keep the discussion of the two questions

separate and distinct from each other.

The joint resolution was then ordered to lie on the table and be printed for the use of the Senate.

THE ARMY.

The bill for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen being

under consideration as in Committee of the Whole—
Mr. BENTON made a few observations in relation to the views of the committee from which the bill had been reported.
The bill had been prepared, he said, exclusively as a peace measure, having no reference to war or the rumors of war, but growing entirely out of the extension of our settlements on ntier. It was so entirely and exclusively intended for the preservation of good order and the protection of our settle-ments, that if he held in his hand to-day a bond for the connuance of peace with all the world, he would still say that this bill was necessary; it was necessary as a part of the permanent peace establishment of this country; and it was in this point of view that he desired it should be considered by the Senate, and not as touching upon the question of our foreign relations. The only material question, as he regarded it, would be, whether it would not be more advisable that two regiments should be raised instead of one, in consequence o the great extension of our southwestern frontier, and in con-sequence of the great number of Indians with whom we shall be brought in contact. At present, however, it was proposed that one regiment should be raised, and a corps of mounted riflemen was considered the most efficient corps that could be raised for the particular service which they would have to perform. The line of military stations on the route to Oregon would require the service of a corps of this description, not only for their defence, but for the construction, in the first incountry, a sandy waste—a desert, where these forts were to be built as defences against the roving tribes of Indians. Mounted riflemen were consequently the most efficient army that could be employed, because it would combine the advantages of cavalry and infantry. It was the most appropriate army for the service required; and this was so obvious that he had not deem it processery to say more as to the consequence of the country for the service required; and this was so obvious that he did not deem it necessary to say more as to the general design than that it was intended that the troops should themselve erect the works for those defences, and should receive the same rate of allowances as those made permanent by law for the pay of cavalry, and a commutation for the spirit part of their rations. The bill did not decide between stockades and block-houses, nor did it provide as to the material to be used in the construction, nor as to the places where they should be erected.

All this was left open for the decision of the Executive. Having sent a copy of the bill to the Quartermaster General of the he had received from him an estimate of the expenses army, he had received from him an estimate of the expenses of equipment, &c.; and, in accordance with that estimate, he would move to fill up the first blank by the insertion of the sum of \$76,500. With respect to the second blank to be filled with the sum necessary for building the works, the Quartermaster General had not spoken with any precision; he supposed, however, that \$3,000 for each post would be sufficient. To this would have to be added some compensation to the Indians for the use of the ground. He would therefore propose that the latter blank be filled with the sum of \$100,000.

Mr. CALHOUN said he entirely approved of the measure and he would suggest to the honorable Senator to insert a cer

Mr. BENTON, in accordance with this suggestion, pro-osed a new clause, appropriating \$3,000 for the erection of he works at each station, and \$2,000 for compensation to the

Indians for the ground.

These amendments having been agreed to in Committee of the Whole, the bill was reported to the Senate, with its amendments, and they were adopted.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third

A BILL to provide for raising a regiment of mounted rifle-men, and for establishing military stations on the route to

" Be it enacted, &c. That there shall be raised one regime

"Be it enacted, CSC. I hat there shall be raised one regiment of mounted riflemen, to be composed and organized as follows, to wit: One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one quartermaster sergeant, and two chief buglers, one adjutant who shall be a lieutenant, one sergeant major, one chief musician, and ten companies; each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, (exclusive of the adjutant lieutenant,) four sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier, one blacksmith, and sixty-four privates. "Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officers, no

commissioned officers, musicians, and privates shall be en-titled to the same pay and emoluments as are allowed to dra-goons, and that the farrier and blacksmith shall receive the same pay and allowances as are allowed to an artificer of ar-Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said regimen

of rife one shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be recruited in the same manner as other troops in the service of the United States, and with the same conditions and limitations; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, blacksmiths, and farriers shall be entitled to the same provisions for wounds and disabilities, and the same pro-visions for widows and children, and the same allowances and benefits in every respect, as are allowed to other troops com-posing the army of the United States.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the non-commis-

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the non-commis-sioned officers, musicians, and privates of said regiment, when employed in constructing fortifications, making surveys, cut-ting roads, or performing other labor, shall be allowed fif-teen cents per day each, with a commutation in money for the extra spirit ration, as provided by the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, enti-tled 'An act to regulate the pay of the army when on fatigue duty." Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of seven-

ty-six thousand five hundred dollars, for mounting and equip-ping said regiment, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise ap-

to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to defray the expenses of each military station or defence which the President may deem necessary on the line of communication with Oregon, and a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars for making compensation to the Indian tribes which may own or possess the ground on which the said station may be erected, and for each station."

Mr. CRITTENDEN suggested that there should be some limit to the appropriation, as was the usual course in bills of this nature. At present it was without limit: the cost of building stockades or forts might be extended to a million or five millions of dollars, or a hundred thousand only. It seemed to him it would be better to follow the usual and proper and constitutional mode of legislation, and affix some specific limit to expenditures. The sum of three thousand dollars for the building of each fort and two thousand for the purchase of the ground for each were appropriated, without specifying how Mr. CRITTENDEN suggested that there should be some the ground for each were appropriated, without specifying how many forts were to be built. He supposed it was not possible that more than a hundred thousand dollars would be expended; he would therefore propose that the bill be amended by adding the words "not exceeding in all one hundred thousand

Mr. BENTON said he supposed the number of station would not exceed ten, and that would make the limitation fifty

thousand.
Mr. CRITTENDEN. Well, fifty thousand, then, I hope will be the sum named.

Mr. BENTON said it might be that less would be suffi cient; it would hardly exceed one hundred thousand, at all events. The stations were to be erected by the soldiers themselves, from the material most convenient and most suitable and that material he believed would be found to be the sun-

ed so as to read as follows: "A bill for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen, and for establishing military stations on the

The CLERK suggested that the difference consisted musual form of joint resolutions.

Mr. INGERSOLL inquired in what the difference consisted The CLERK. It reads, "Resolved, if the Senate concur. The usual form is, "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives," &c.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he thought it would do very well

the Senate concur, that was enough.

The CLERE, however, by consent, conformed the

on to the usual formula.

Mr. INGERSOLL then said he was instructed by the Co mittee on Foreign Affairs to move that the resolution be com-mitted to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order of the day for the first Monday in February next.

Voices: "Oh net so long !-to-morrow-to-daydiately !"
Mr. GARRETT DAVIS here asked leave to make a r

port from the minority of the committee on this subject, which he said he was instructed to offer as a substitute for the resohe said he was instructed to offer as a substitute for the resolution reported by the majority of the committee; and, as it was short, he hoped he should be indulged in reading it.

The resolution having been reported without a title, the Clerk gave it as a title, "Resolution for giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupation of Oregon."

Mr. INGERSOLL. Oh, no; not joint occupation. There is nothing about joint occupation in the resolution. Strike that out as fast as you can, and put in "to annul and abrogate the convention between the United States and Great Britain."

Mr. DAVIS then submitted the report of the Minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which he read himself from the Clerk's table. It is as follows:

REPORT OF THE MINORITY. The Minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs ask leave to report: That the third article of the convention be-tween the United States and Great Britain, of October, 1818, provides that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, westward of the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays, and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of he present convention to the vessels, citizens, and subj

the two Powers, &c. a nice convenion between the same parties of August, 1821, in its first article stipulates: "All the provisions of the third article of the convention concluded between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the 20th of October, 1818, shall be and they are hereby further indefinitely extended and continued in force in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said article were herein sensification received. visions of the said article were herein specifically recited.

The second article of the latter convention provides: "It shall be competent, however, to either of the contracting parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the 20th of October, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this convention; and it shall, in such case, accordingly be entirely annulled and abrogated after the expiration of the

'be entirely annulled and abrogated after the expiration of the 'said term of notice."

In his message at the beginning of the present session of Congress, the President states the purport of those articles, and recounts the several efforts made by our Government to terminate by negotiation our conflicting claims with England in the Oregon country: and, premising that all attempts to compromise having failed, concludes, "this notice it would, in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that 'provision be made, by law, for giving it accordingly, and 'terminating in this manner the convention of the sixth of 'August, 1827." The first, and a very grave matter for inquiry is, whether the President can properly invoke Congress to aid him in giving this notice; and whether the coperation of the House, a branch of the law-making power, and invested by the Constitution with no executive functions whatever, can be properly united with the President and Senate in the act of giving this notice? Cannot the notice be given without the concurrence of the House? If it can be, would not such an interference be without the scope of its powers?

powers?

The House had no agency in the formation of this convention with England. It is a treaty with a foreign Government, that was made properly, and that could only be made by the President and the Senate. The sanction of the House was never given to it, nor was this necessary for its full and complete effect. There are two modes by which this treaty may be terminated; first, by a declaration of war; secondly, by giving the notice of twelve months according to its stipulation. In the first mode, the concurrence of the House would be a necessary constituent; and if the President had deemed that necessary constituent; and if the President had deemed that the best, it would not only have been proper, but indispensable, that he should ask the co-operation of the House. But what warrant has the House to act in the other mode of putting an end to this treaty? The Constitution no more confers upon except only by a declaration of war, which dissolves all existing except only by a declaration of war, which dissolves all existing treaties. The provision for the notice is a part, and an essential part of this treaty. The act of giving this notice is a high discretionary power, created not by the Constitution, but by the President in negotiating, and by the Senate in ratifying,

a treaty with such a provision.

It is a treaty of indefinite, but still of temporary contin ance. The treaty-making power might at any time, with the consent of Great Britain, modify it, as once has been done. The same power may at any time put an end to it, and its existence is but the operating continuous will of this power for that purpose. Its termination may at any time be effected by the withdrawal of the same will for its longer existence. The House may, and often is required to exert appropriate legislative powers in the execution of treaties; but this notice is not one of that class. It has no property of a legislative power. It is executive in its essence, or it is, in our system, of the nature of and incident to the treaty-making power. It is a high discretion, pertaining not to our internal affairs, but to our relations with a foreign Government, created by this treaty-making power itself, resting with it, and depending upon its will alone for the exercise. Suppose the President of himself had given this notice, would it have terminated the treaty? Without deciding the grave problem of the validity and effect of such notice, no one will hardly doubt that if he had communicated with the Senate in secret session upon this subject, and he, with the concurrence of two-thirds of that body, had given the notice, it would have been done properly

and constitutionally.

To give this notice rests properly with the treaty-making power. The maintenance of all our foreign intercourse per-tains to the President. He negotiates treaties, and submits them confidentially to the Senate, which approves or rejects them. Secret and confidential relations subsist between him and the Senate, such as he does not and cannot have with and the Senate, such as he does not and cannot have with the House. A proper judgment upon a question of this nature might depend upon a full knowledge, it all its minute-ness, of the existing diplomatic correspondence, pending pro-positions, verbal or written, and all the relations between our Government and that of England. All this information the President might communicate, under the seal of confidence and secresy, to the Senate; the House would have no right to demand it of him, and it might be improper for him to imto demand it of him, and it might be improper for him to imcessary party to give this notice; that it might, in fact, be given without consulting it, and against its expressed

It is not denied that the House might, in the form of resolution, express its opinion upon the subject of this notice, or any such public matter appertaining to the General Govern-ment; but then the resolutions would be merely abstract opinions, of no practical operation, and having no authority but their moral weight. The House by its resolution might de-clare that it was expedient or inexpedient to give this notice: and if in the one form or the other, the President might o might not give heed to it. But it had no power to originate or to concur in a legislative proceeding, whether in the form of joint resolution or bill, to authorize this notice to be given. It can neither give nor withhold power to that end.

dried bricks he had spoken of yesterday. And, by the way, though he had recommended that sort of material for the construction of the defences, as being proof against rifle bullets, he had not gone so far as he observed the Reporters had gone, in stating that it would resist all assaults.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, and desided in the affirmative.

In this mode the incidental but important question, whether the assent of two-thirds of the Senate would be necessary, might be evaded. It would also tend to break down the oscillation of our Government among various branches, by mixing the services of the senate would be necessary. It is conceded that the concurrence of the House in t partition of our Government among various branches, by mix-ing up the House in an operation which the Constitution had entrusted to other functionaries. And why should the House, by a violation of all propriety in form, and without any effec

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRENTESATIVES.

It ive authority over the subject, make itself a party to this proceeding? If the notice be expedient and proper, it has become so without its act. It is rendered so by the refusal of the fresident to arbitrate the controversy, and by his closing its notice of the fresident to arbitrate the controversy, and by his closing the mean opportunity of doing so, he moved a suspension of the The question being put, the rules were suspended; and—as follows:

The question being put, the rules were suspended; and—as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President to the United States for this through the States and House of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States is orthing the controversy and the suspension of the United States is orthing to the Constitution of the controversy and the suspension of the United States and House of Representatives of the United States and House of Representatives of the United States and House of Representatives of the United States is orthing to the suspension of the United States and House of Representatives of the United States is orthing to the States and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the present state in the United States is orthing to the States and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the present state in the United States and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress and Indianate In

The CHAIR answered that they could be, to some extent A long and interesting debate here commenced, in continua-tion of the Oregon debate, which lasted during the week. The speakers on this day were Messrs. GIDDINGS, McDOW-

MR. ADAMS-MR. CALHOUN.

course of the remarks of Mr. RHETT, of S. Carolina he said that he was ready to go as far as Great Britain had gone, or might go—step for step, measure for measure—in relation to the Oregon territory. He went for getting Oregon in the only way in which it could be got. And yet he was told that his honor demanded he should give this notice, and end the existing state of things, without being shown one jots in which national faith had been sticked by Great Britain. It had once been said that killing one man made a murderer, but killing a million made a hero. If a man for gross insult called out and shot his fellow-man in private war and personal combat, gentlemen branded him as a felon, and would rejoice to see him swinging on a gibbet, and yet they thought it honor to stand on a pyramid of human heads, and wade up to the ribs in human blood. In their

wars to prevent the imposition of chains—wars such as our fathers engaged in in the Revolution, and wars to resist

could not support the President in a war. The North was ready, prompt, and brave. It was the South that hung back. In the last war the gentleman from Massachusetts across the way had shown himself a hero by voting against it, but now he was rabid for war with Great Britain. Though he said he was for peace, all knew that the tendency and the effect of his policy

Mr. ADAMS here rose to explain, and, Mr. Reet yield ing to him the floor for that purpose, Mr. A. requested to know whether the gentleman, in what he had just said about a gentleman from Massachusetts voting against the last war, had alluded to him?

Mr. RHETT said that he had.

Mr. ADAMS. Then the gentleman is mistaken.
Mr. RHETT. At all events, he did not support it.
Mr. ADAMS said that the last war with Great Britain has

been commenced in 1812. Three years before that time, in the year 1809, Mr. A. had been appointed by the then Presi-dent of the United States, Mr. Madison, as Minister of the United States Government to the empire of Russia, and he had been so appointed in consequence of the support he had tion against Great Britain. These were facts-not known to he gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. A. had thought that, little as might be the im

attached to his conduct, and little as there was of that con-duct known to the world, still he did suppose that the gentleman from South Carolina might have known very dif-ferently from what he had now asserted, when he said that Mr. A. had voted against the war or against the measures which led to the war. The gentleman from South Carolina, in his great anxiety to find fault with the gentleman from Massachusetts, had used Mr. A. somewhat as, in the romance of Don Quixotte, the knight wanted to use his squire when he would have persuaded him to be lashed for the love of his dulcina. Thus the gentleman seemed to ask that Mr. Ashould suffer for the sins of perhaps others from Massachusetts. He had nothing to say of the course of any gentleman from Massachusetts. For hims.lf, he cherished the profoundest veneration and love for that State; and, should he ever be charged with giving his assent to any of the measures of Massachusetts at that time, he hoped it would be attributed to the ignorance of the honorable gentleman, and not to any malignant intention. [Sensation, and some manifestations of applause; but the Speaker called to order.]

Mr. RHETT resumed. The gentleman seemed to think that not to know every thing about his history "argued him-

self unknown;" for it was so very distinguished that all must have noticed it. Now, Mr. R. did not know the fact to be lifferent from what he stated it, and, if it was a culpable norance in a comparatively young politician not to know all about the course of that gentleman, and where he had been during every year of his life, Mr. R. must accept of the inculpation. He could very truly say, however, that his attention had been peculiarly drawn to his course in that House, because his course there towards the South, at all times past since Mr. R. had had a seat on the floor, had been such that, when Mr, R.'s constituents saw that that gentleman had gone on one side of any question, they thought it of course their duty to go on the other. [A laugh.] But when the gentleman to go on the other. [A laugh.] But when the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Gippiros) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) came, as they had on this occasion, into disastrous conjunction, they could not have a moment's doubt; and, should Mr. R. fail to resist a conjunction like this, his people would not even give him a hearing, but would at once put the black ball upon him. The gentleman, however, knew that it might be the part of wisdom in him, and of certain others with him, to go all for war; but Mr. R. could not consent to vote for a war without some adequate cause, and especially when nothing whatever in the shape of a cause was or could be shown. If a gentleman in the South, with no more provocation, should call out his fellow-citizen to personal combat, these gentlemen would without hesitation consign him to a felon's grave. Yet now they were ready to peril life and all things for national honor, when not one of them was able to show even a shadow of dishonor

cast upon our national escutcheon.

Mr. R. had been very sorry to hear a colloquy which passed yesterday between two gentlemen on his left. A gentleman from New York (Mr. Parston Kine) had referred to an expression of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Douglass,) who had said that there seemed to be a game playing in this

was the act of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and that the motion to commit it and make it the special order was made by direction of the committee.

reform, believing, as he did, that ours was the most magnificent system of Government which the wit of man, under the blessing of God, had ever devised is he had sought to keep it

The gentleman from Illinois near him had said that a game was playing on this subject; and the gentleman from New York (Mr. P. Kino) had undertaken to tell us what the game was. He pulled out a newspaper to show it to us. The article which he read referred only to one individual, (Mr. Calhoun;) and it was he who was playing a game for the preven-tion of such measures, but how, or with whom, was not ex-plained. The gentleman, however, intimated that there was some duplicity in the movements against this bill."

Mr. KING went on to say that he had made no such

remark. While the gentleman from South Carolina was speaking, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Dovalass) rose to explain, but the gentleman from South Carolina refused to yield the floor. Mr. K. repeated that he had made no such remark; but the gentleman from South Ca-rolina could find in the circumstances of the case, and in the current of events, stronger evidence that an understanding had been arrived at between the British Minister and our own Secretary of State that, if Great Britain would abstain from in terfering in the Texas question, Oregon might be divided. That the British Government seemed to have arrived at such an understanding, we had seen. The American negotiator was now in the Senate, and we should see what his future course would be. As to New York, and what the gentleman from South Carolina thought she felt about her disappoinment in the late Presidential election, it did not became M K. to say a word. Voices of the millions of her patriotic sons had borne witness to her fidelity to Democratic principles, and they felt great indifference to any questions of mere locali-ty, whether in the East or the West, whether at the North or

Mr. HILLIARD was insisting on his right to the floor, and

Mr. RHETT hoped the gentleman from Alabama would allow an opportunity of reply. Mr. R. had not been in the House at the moment when the gentleman had commenced his remarks, but he understood the gentleman as having said that the country would see whether there had not been an understanding between Mr. Calhoun and the British Min-

what the gentleman had said?

Mr. KING said he would endeavor to repeat the language he had employed; and Mr. K. did accordingly repeat it near-

he had employed; and Mr. K. did accordingly repeat it nearly, if not quite, word for word.

Mr. RHETT replied. If the gentleman intended to say that, from the course Mr. Calhoun, as a United States Senator, had taken, he would probably pursue a certain course in future, Mr. R. had nothing to say; but if the gentleman meant that any thing like a personal understanding had taken place between Mr. Calhoun and the Minister of Great Britain as to the course he should in future pursue, Mr. R. pronounced it an unfounded, unmitigated, and absolute untruth.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL here wished to ask Mr. King a question; but—

Mr. HILLIARD, who was entitled to the floor, absolutely refused to yield it to any third party.

Many appeals were made to him, but in vain. He would allow the gentleman from New York (Mr. Kine) a word of reply, but would yield the floor to none other. Mr. KING said he should not retort on the gentleman from

South Carolina. What he had said, he had said, and the gentleman from South Carolina was at perfect liberty to put upon his words whatever construction he pleased.

Here the colloquy dropped, and Mr. Hilliann proceeded to address the House. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1845. MR. ADAMS AND THE LAST WAR.

Mr. RHETT said that he held in his hand a report of his emarks submitted to the House day before yesterday, which he would read to the House. He then read from the "Union" "Mr. Adams here rose, and, after Mr. R. had yielded the floor for a brief explanation, inquired whether the gentleman from South Carolina, in stating that the gentleman from Mas-sachusetts voted against the late war, had alluded to him,

Mr. ADAMS !) "Mr. Adams. Then, sir, the gentleman is mistaken.

"Mr. Rhett. Well, then, the gentleman from Massachusetts was opposed to the war.

"Mr. Adams. If the gentleman from South Carolina will allow me, I will show that he is mistaken."

in the gentleman's denial. Since then he had gone to the sources of his impressions, and, in order that he might not appear to have made assertions without cause, he now proposed to a good the sources of his impressions, and, in order that he might not appear to have made assertions without cause, he now proposed to a state that we gentleman whilst our Ambassador in St. Petersburgh to Mr. Monroe, our Secretary of State, in giving an account of the conversation between Count Romanzoff, the Russian Minister, and himself, when proposing the mediation of Russia, states that he said to Count Romanzoff, "I knew the war would affect unfavorably the interests of Russia. I knew it must be highly injurious to the United States and England. I could see no good result as likely to arise from it to any one." I have inferred sir, (continued of Mr. Rustt,) that the gentleman would not support a war of from which he "could see no good result as likely to arise from it to any one." Certainly some good must be expected from a war by every one who supports it. If no good, harm

from it to any one." Certainly some good must be expected from a war by every one who supports it. If no good, harm must result from a war; and to desire or support it, under these circumstances, must be to design and support that which the gentleman knows is injurious to his country. I do not suppose this, and therefore inferred that the gentleman was opposed to the war. This opinion of the gentleman from Massachusetts is referred to and quoted in a book lately published, entitled "A History of 1812-'13." Another ground for supposing that the gentleman from Massachusetts was conceed to

rear Binis of October, 1875, more common on some control of the control of Caperson and upon it this flower as the control of Caperson and upon it this flower as the control of Caperson and upon it this flower as the control of Caperson and upon it this flower as the control of Caperson and upon it this flower as the control of Caperson and upon it the product of Caperson and upon it that the control of Caperson and upon it that the control of Caperson and upon it that the control of Caperson and upon it to the Caperson and upon it to the control of Caperson and upon it to the control of Caperson and upon it to the control of Caperson

for going to war, and for still cleaving to the blessings of peace till such reasons were produced.

He had said nothing on the subject of negotiation—nothing about the question at issue between ourselves and Great Britain was the ally of the Emperor of Russia. Mr. A., under the continuous action was out of the case. He would leave that with the Executive. For himself, he did not believe that new the subject where the Constitution had placed it—it was with the Executive. Mr. R. would not wrest it from him only to precipitate things into a condition in which we must go on to the following day—

Mr. HILLIARD, who was entitled to the floor, rose to admire the said that it was were at war with each other; that the war was very injurious to him, dress the House; but he yielded for a moment to—

Mr. PRESTON KING, who desired to make an explanation personal to himself. Mr. K. said that he found in the report of the speech of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Reett,) as published in the "Union," the following as a mediator between the parties, his mediation would be accepted on the part of the United States; and it was then that Mr. A. had made those observations to Chancellor Romanzoff which the gentleman from South Carolina had just read to the House. Mr. A. had stated, in reply to the inquiry addressed to him, that he was not authorized to say that the United to him, that he was not authorized to say that the United States would accept the mediation referred to, but had added that the Government of the United States had entered into the contest with great reluctance, believing, as they did, that it would be advantageous to neither party; and further, that it was Mr. A.'s own opinion that the mediation would be accepted, as he believed it to be the unanimous opinion of the people of the United States that the sooner the war was closed the better it would be for all parties. This was what the gentleman thought a conclusive proof that Mr. A. had been opposed to the war. The gentleman might think so, but, under the circumstances of the case, he would leave it to that House and to all mankind to say whether such was the just inference that followed from these facts. that followed from these facts.

The United States and Great Britain were at war, but the

The United States and Great Britain were at war, but the Emperor Alexander had furnished a cartel under a neutral flag to convey the communication of his offer to the United States, passports having been obtained through the British Admiral for its safe conveyance. But when the same offer had been submitted to the Government of Great Britain, she had declined the mediation. The communication was duly conveyed to the President of the United States, and this Government agreed on her part to account the mediation. Had vernment agreed on her part to accept the mediation. Had Mr. A. no right to infer from this immediate and grateful ac-Mr. A. no right to infer from this immediate and grateful acceptance of such an offer on our part that both the President and Congress were against the war? Certainly. If the circumstances were admitted as valid proof against Mr. A., they presented proof equally strong against President Madison and the Congress of the United States, for they accepted the median companion. ceptance or such an offer on our part that both the President and Congress were against the war? Certainly. If the circumstances were admitted as valid proof against Mr. A., they presented proof equally strong against President Madison and the Congress of the United States, for they accepted the mediation; and not only so, but immediately after, a commission, consisting of three individuals, (of which number Mr. A. had had the honor to be one.) was appointed by the President, sanctioned by the Senate, and forthwith sent to the Court of the Emperor. The persons to which the mediation was to be referred were Mr. Albert Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. James A. Bayard, a conspicuous and distinguished member of the Senate, and himself. Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Bayard came to St. Petersburg under the expectation that Great Britain also might have accepted the Emperor's friendly offer. This she had not done, but in declining the mediation had expressly declared that she was ready to negotiate independently of any mediator. The proposition had been accepted on our part, and in consequence two additional commissioners were added to those already at St. Petersburg, and the whole were directed to meet the British commissioners within some neutral territory; and the result real territory of Ghent. This was a matter which, ignorant as the gentleman from South Carolina might be of Mr. A.'s stemarks had a tendency to produce war. The gentleman had said that although Mr. A. disclaimed the United States, which was concluded within the neutral territory of Ghent. This was a matter which, ignorant as the gentleman from South Carolina might be of Mr. A.'s remarks had a tendency to produce war, the spelling-book remained unacquainted with, Is laugh, Is since no child of twelve years old who was able to read the spelling-book remained unacquainted with, Is laugh, Is since no child of twelve years old who was able to read the spelling-book remained unacquainted with it. The offence, therefore, charged against him was net tha since no child of twelve years old who was able to read the spelling-book remained unacquainted with it. The offence, therefore, charged against him was not that he was opposed to the war, but that he had contributed to conclude a peace. How far the latter fact was a proof of the farmer, Mr. A. should leave to the gentleman's system of logic to decide. Mr. A. had done the utmost in his power to contribute to the establishment of peace. He had not heard any great complaint as to the terms on which it was concluded. Certain he was that when the fact was made known, it was generally hailed as a fortunate circumstance to the country, as well as hailed as a fortunate circumstance to the country, as well as to all the parties to the war.

In that treaty of Ghent there was an article which provided for the restoration of slaves which had been carried off during

for the restoration of slaves which had been carried off during the contest, or for compensation for the taking and carrying of them away. Immediately after the close of the war the Government of Great Britain, in consequence of this article, was called on to make satisfaction to the sufferers (all of them citizens of the Southern States) for taking and carrying away these slaves; and so well satisfied had our own Government been with the conduct of the Commissioners on that occasion, that Mr. A., as one of them, had been nominated by President Medican and confirmed by the Sanate as American Mindent Madison and confirmed by the Senate as American Min-ister at the Court of Great Britain; in consequence of which it became his fortune to be obliged to maintain the right of the sufferers from the deportation of slaves at that Court in oppo-sition to the position taken by the British Ministry, who de-

whole reasoning force of the British Ministry and Cabinet. In saying this he spoke of circumstances the record of which might be found in the public documents of the country containing that correspondence. During those two years he had maintained the cause of the South in such a manner that on finally yielded to its insertion. Great Britain had endeavored very strenuously to make her escape from the p syment of these indemnities. She denied the construction for which Mr. A. had pleaded, and when no understanding could be come to in regard to it between the British Ministry and l Mr. A. in London, or between President Monroe and the Evitish Minister here, the proposition had been made by Mr. A. to refer the arbitration of the difference to the Emperor Ale xander. They came to the Court of the Arbitrator, and by a succession of treaties between the three parties—Great Britt iin, the United States, and the Empire of Russia—had finally terminated in a sentence of the Emperor in favor of the clain as of the South for slaves lost and carried away during the war. The whole management of that negotiation (and Mr. A. clid not wish to claim any credit which was not justly his due) had been conducted by himself—either as American Minister at London or as Secretary of State here.

Now, he wished every member of that House who might cherish any doubt as to any one of the positions he had just

Ever since his manhood he had been struggling for political treform, believing, as he did, that ours was the most magnificent system of Government which the wit of man, under the blessing of God, had ever devised : he had sought to keep it pure. He believed that peace was friendly to liberty, and that it was in a state of peace that a system like ours could best accomplish, as it had secomplished, its highest and its noblest triumph, in promoting and securing the public happiness; and he would not surrender it without reasons, and the would not surrend touched on what Mr. A. supposed was the true motive of the original charge, not to mention the probability of giving great satisfaction to his constituents, not only by voting against him on every occasion, but also by bringing a false charge against

In the sentiments Mr. A. had uttered in reference great question now before the House, viz. the expedien giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the vention of 1818, by which our hands and feet were man and fettered, so that we were prevented from the assertic the exercise of our unquestionable right, Mr. A. had abed purposely from any reference to Northern or to Southe terests. He had abstained from inquiring into any preconsequences of the war, should war arise, either of North or the South. He knew very well that it wor calamitous in its consequences to both, but he had de that it was not his belief that war would come. He no not believe that a war on this matter would occur under any circumstances—no, not if on the very day after we gave the notice we should march in our troops and take possession of the whole of the Oregon territory. He did not believe that Great Britain would make war for such a cause, and he did

Great Britain would make war for such a cause, and he did not believe that the people of Great Britain would support any Ministry in going to war for Oregon, as constituting a part of the territory of the British empire.

But there were other circumstances which would prevent a war; and his greatest apprehension was, that it would be pre-vented by an ultimate backing out on the part of the Admin-istration from carrying out their own declarations and prin-

Mr. YANCEY here called Mr. Adams to order; and, being called on by the Chair to state his point of order, observed that the floor had been allowed to the gentleman from Massachusetts for the purpose of making a personal explanation, in reply to remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett;) but, instead of confining himself to this, he was now discussing the question of the probability of a war with England, and was making reflections of an injurious character on the Administration. Under these circumstances, Mr. Y. felt it an imperative duty to call the gentleman to order, and to insist that he should not, without the leave of the House, be permitted by the Chair to proceed any further.

The CHAIR pronounced the remarks of Mr. Adams to be irrelevant to the purpose for which permission had been given him to occupy the floor. The gentleman must proceed in order. Mr. YANCEY here called Mr. Anans to order ; and, be-

all intention of exciting the country to a war, and had, on the contrary, professed his abhorrence of war; yet because, in his opinion, Mr. A.'s remarks had a tendency to produce war, the gentleman did not believe a word of his disclaimer.

Mr. RHETT here rose and said that he had not

Mr. RHETT here rose and said that he had not believe thing.

Mr. ADAMS here referred to the report of Mr. R.'s language.

Mr. RHETT denied the correctness of the gentleman's statement. He denied that he had said that he did not believe a word. The gentleman said the report of his remarks contained no such language. He would send the report across to the gentleman and let him read it for himself. [Mr. R. here called a page, and, giving him two newspapers, said he would send the gentleman the report not only of the Union but of the Intelligencer also, that he might read them for himself.

Mr. ADAMS asked Mr. Rurry to read the passage on this

subject, but Mr. R. declined and sent the report to Mr. seat. Mr. ADAMS here quoted the report as given in the Mr. ADAMS here quoted the report as given in the line ligencer; and read the following clause from Mr. R.'s remarks: "In the last war the gentleman from Massachusetts had shown himself a hero by voting against it, yet now he was rabid for a war with Great Britain, though he said he was for peace, yet every body knew that the tendency of his refor peace, yet every body knew that the ten marks was to produce war."

Mr. RHETT. That was what I said.
Mr. ADAMS. Yes, and I inferred from this
he did not believe a word I said when I professed